

ESC

## Trends in sterilisation rates in US and Europe

Rob Beerthuisen

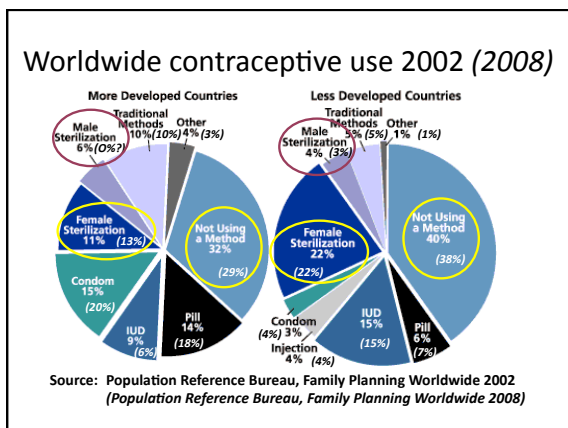
ESC Global Conference  
Copenhagen, Denmark  
22 to 25 May 2013

## Sterilisation: Global Use

Female 180 million

Male: 42 million

Ref: *Contraceptive Sterilization: Global Issues and Trends, ©2002 Engenderhealth www.engenderhealth.org*



### Sterilisation in Canada and the USA

	Canada		USA	
	2000 <sup>1</sup>	2012 <sup>2</sup>	2000 <sup>1</sup>	2012 <sup>2</sup>
Ster ♂	24,0 %	22,0 %	11,2 %	12,7 %
Ster ♀	16,0 %	11,0 %	21,7 %	23,6 %
♂ + ♀	40,0 %	33,0 %	32,9 %	36,3 %

<sup>1</sup> data nearest to 2000  
<sup>2</sup> most recent available data (Canada 2002; USA 2006/2008)

Ref: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012). World Contraceptive Use 2012 (POP/DB/CP/Rev2012)

## Sterilisation in Europe

**No official data available on sterilisation in last decade from**

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland

Ref: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012). World Contraceptive Use 2012 (POP/DB/CP/Rev2012)

## Sterilisation in Europe

**Female sterilisation ≤ 2,8% and male sterilisation ≤ 0,1% in:**

Georgia, Montenegro, Portugal\*, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine

*\*Portugal 5,1% female sterilisation in 2005*

Ref: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012). World Contraceptive Use 2012 (POP/DB/CP/Rev2012)

## The Reproductive Health Report 2011

Citations (Executive Summary) "At present, standardised data about contraceptive use are not collected routinely in each Member State and the quality of available data is often problematic."

"Standardised periodic sexual and reproductive health surveys in all Member States are critically needed to provide accurate and comparable indicators as a foundation to identify and address the disparities in SRH of young people and adult populations across Europe."

Ref: The Reproductive Health Report: The state of sexual and reproductive health within the European Union. Eur J Contracept Reprod Health Care 2011; 16 (S1): S1-S70.

## Sterilisation in selected European countries

	Netherlands		Norway	
	2000 <sup>1</sup>	2012 <sup>2</sup>	2000 <sup>1</sup>	2012 <sup>2</sup>
Ster ♂	8,0 %	7,0 %	6,3 %	NA
Ster ♀	4,0 % → 3,0 %		10,4 % → 7,7 %	
♂ + ♀	12,0 %	10,0 %	16,7 %	7,7 %
	Spain		United Kingdom	
	2000 <sup>1</sup>	2012 <sup>2</sup>	2000 <sup>1</sup>	2012 <sup>2</sup>
Ster ♂	9,0 %	7,9 %	16,0 %	21,0 %
Ster ♀	10,1 % → 5,6 %		13,0 % → 8,0 %	
♂ + ♀	19,1 %	13,5 %	29,0 %	29,0 %

<sup>1</sup> data nearest to 2000  
<sup>2</sup> most recent available data

Ref: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012). World Contraceptive Use 2012 (POP/DB/CP/Rev2012)

## Additional data Belgium and Finland

These data are based on the total number of sterilisations performed, not the percentages of men and women relying on sterilisation as method of FP. Therefore the decrease seems much higher than at comparison of percentages.

	Belgium*		Finland**		
	2000	2008	1996 (top)	2000	2009
Ster ♂	8.476	8.086	1.810	1.772	1.312
Ster ♀	10.049 → 5.767		12.561 → 8.700 → 2.580		
♂ + ♀	18.525	13.853	14.371	10.472	3.892

\*Finoulst M, Amy JJ. Female sterilisation is becoming less popular. Eur J Contracept Reprod Health Care 2010;15:385-8  
\*\*Heino A, Gissler M, Soimula A. Sterilisations 2009. National Institute for Health and Welfare. Helsinki 2011

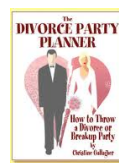
## Detailed trends age groups

	30 - 34		35 - 39		40 - 44	
	2002	2006/8	2002	2006/8	2002	2006/8
USA						
% ster ♂	9,2	8,3	14,2	16,5	18,4	19,8
% ster ♀	27,5	29,3	41,2	37,6	50,3	50,2
UK						
% ster ♂	9	10	14	22	20	28
% ster ♀	8	2	13	10	20	18
Netherlands						
% ster ♂	4	3	13	10	19	19
% ster ♀	2	1	7	4	12	6
Finland						
No.ster ♂	309	250	596	429	506	411
No.ster ♀	1771	639	3580	1133	2642	915

## Summary of trends last decade

- Based on countries where sterilisation on request is legal and sufficient data are available
- USA: small increase of ♂ and ♀ sterilisation**
- Canada: small increase of ♂ and significant decrease of ♀ sterilisation**
- Europe: no significant changes of ♂, but significant decrease of ♀ sterilisation, especially in the younger age group**

## Why the changes



Changing society: raise in divorces  
1980: approx. 1 divorce in 3 marriages  
2010: approx. 1 divorce in 2 marriages

Consequence after sterilisation:  
Raising number of requests for reversal

The raising availability of LARCs even more effective than sterilisation  
Immediate return of fertility after removal



## Efficacy of sterilisation and LARCs

**Table 1.** Comparison of First-Year Unintended Pregnancy and Continuation Rates Among Intrauterine Device and Implant Users in the United States

Method	Percentage of Women Experiencing an Unintended Pregnancy in the First Year of Use		Percentage of Women Continuing Use*
	Typical Use <sup>1</sup>	Perfect Use <sup>1</sup>	
Intrauterine Device			
Copper T	0.8	0.6	78
Levonorgestrel	0.2	0.2	80
Implant	0.05	0.05	84
Combined pill and progestin-only pill	9	0.3	67
Female sterilization	0.5	0.5	100
Male sterilization	0.15	0.10	100

\*Among couples attempting to avoid pregnancy, the percentage reflects women who continue to use a method for 1 year.

Ref: ACOG Practice Bulletin nr.121: Long-Acting Reversible Contraception: Implants and Intrauterine Devices (Obstet Gynecol 2011;118:184-95) July 2011

## Why different trends USA

- Counselling?
- Patient information?
- Costs sterilisation versus LARCs?
  - Costs of LARCs 3-4 times higher than in Europe
- Afraid for adverse effects hormonal use?
  - Which role play the media in highlighting adverse effects?
- Litigation procedures?

